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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Talking Time

"WHAT we need is more elbow grease and less tongue-wagging," Mr. Fung Ping-fan expresses the Urban Council's most urgent need succinctly. Colonel Clague and Mr. Y. K. Kun gave a practical demonstration of this principle, though it is doubtful whether the Council's politicians will voluntarily follow their good examples. Having said this however, it must be recognised that what Mr. Gosano described as "this annual conventional debate," does permit Council members to expand freely on almost any subject relevant or irrelevant to the Council's functions.

If it is desirable to restrict long-winded Council members to some sort of time limit on public debate ought to be considered at the next meeting. And if it is decided to impose one, another provision ought to be considered and that is to compel speakers to stick to the point at issue, by embodying this principle in standing orders if it is not there already. The Urban Council's greatest weakness as a debating forum is that there is far too much courtesy and not nearly enough recognition of the rules of debate.

It is perhaps placing the Chairman in an invidious position to suggest that he should intervene in debate or even give a ruling on a point of order, but unless he does, or until there is in the chair some individual of independent character who can make such a decision Urban Council debates will continue to follow their present unsatisfactory course.

Mr. de Sales made the point in Tuesday's debate that members should confine their views to matters "within the purview of the Council." Mr. Teesdale, the Chairman, takes up this point and says that "where our own problems are of such magnitude let us endeavour to make further progress towards their solution, before we contemplate embarking on new spheres of activity."

Dr. Gosano and Colonel Clague have "serious doubts as to whether this annual conventional debate really serves the public interest or contributes to the better running of the Council or the prestige of its members."

Their view that a general policy statement followed by a debate on a motion approving the policy is desirable, ignores the basic weakness; it would simply give a more formal character to the "annual conventional." But if Mr. Teesdale's very good point is to be pursued and made the underlying principle of the Council's approach to its work, then something much more than an appeal from the chair is needed.

ONE of the most annoying features in Urban Council debates is that some members either do not read or ignore the proceedings in the Legislative Council where in some cases official assurances have already been given to points they raise anew. A certain amount of overlapping between the functions of the Legislative and the Urban Councils is unavoidable but one gains the impression that those who do this sort of thing are simply out for political kudos.

If debate were regulated it would have the effect of eliminating not only verbosity but redundancy and many of the trite courtesies that fill up the reports of the Council's proceedings in the newspaper columns. Members need to get to the heart of matter they wish to speak about quickly, say what they have to say concisely or as possible and sit down—or as Mr. Fung Ping-fan said—less tongue-wagging and more hard work.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT SUEZ CANAL

London, Apr. 3. British shipowners today decided to boycott the Suez Canal until Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, agrees to the United Nations six principles on freedom of navigation, payment of transit fees, upkeep and development of the canal.

The decision was taken at a meeting between the shipowners and the Minister of Transport, Harold Watkinson, in the House of Commons today.

London maritime circles said that France, the United States and

Denmark also intended boycotting the canal, at least until a provisional agreement had been reached with Egypt.

The four countries concerned are among the most important canal users. British shipping circles said the Norwegian and Italian governments had not decided on what instructions to give to their shipowners, while the Swedish government has left the decision to the shipowners themselves.—

WITNESS STAGES MOCK COLLAPSE

More Drama In The Adams Trial

London, Apr. 3. A prominent London medical specialist today staged a mock collapse in the witness box at the murder trial of Dr John Bodkin Adams.

The specialist, Dr John Harman, was the first witness in the defence of the little family physician, who is charged with murdering Mrs Edith Morrell, 81, a rich widow, by overdoses of drugs.

Demonstrating a spinal convulsion brought about by morphine poisoning, Dr Harman slowly raised his arms and bent over backwards till he disappeared from view. The witness, physician to St Thomas's, a big London hospital, disagreed about drugs with other medical experts who had testified for the prosecution.

He said he saw no necessity to link Mrs Morrell's death with the morphine and heroin doses given her.

Springs Surprise

Earlier today the Defence Counsel, Mr Geoffrey Lawrence, sprang a surprise by announcing he would not bring Dr Adams into the witness box to testify.

He told the court this after unsuccessfully arguing that the trial should be immediately stopped. The prosecution, he submitted, had submitted inadequate evidence to justify the case continuing.

But the judge, Sir Patrick Devlin, ruled that questions had arisen in the trial which could only properly be determined by the ten men and two women of the jury.

He suggested that "three factors" called for an explanation by Dr Adams. These were the doctor's administration of drugs to Mrs Morrell, the allegation that these drugs caused her death, and the charge that they were administered by a doctor who knew he would benefit from her will.—China Mail Special.

Sir Anthony Leaves

Otehei Bay, New Zealand, Apr. 4. Sir Anthony Eden, former British Prime Minister, left here by air today on his way to the United States to consult an American doctor about a relapse in his health.—Reuter.

NO OBJECTION

Colonel Mahmoud Younis, Director of the Egyptian Canal Authority, said today there was "no objection" to the 16,200-ton British tanker, President Brand which has requested permission to transit the Canal from Port Said on Saturday. The President Brand is registered in Capetown.—Reuter.

Cairo Radio's "No" To Internationalisation

London, Apr. 3. The Egyptian state-controlled Cairo Radio stated tonight that Egypt had refused internationalisation of the Suez Canal and "still persists in her refusal."

The radio was replying in an Arabic language broadcast to Mr John Foster Dulles' invitation to Egypt to declare within 48 hours her agreement to enter into negotiations on an acceptable plan for the administration of the Canal.

"There can hardly be any doubt that attempts to wrench control of the Canal from Egypt are continuing. If we rely on Mr Dulles' declarations at his press conference yesterday, we shall see that the plan put forward amounts in short to internationalisation of the Canal and placing it under the control of the Western bloc."

The radio commentator said Egypt proclaimed freedom of navigation in the Canal to all ships, including the ships of France and Britain.

Despite this, M. Mollet and Mr Macmillan, abetted by M. Spaak of Belgium "will not be satisfied with anything short of the internationalisation of the Suez Canal," he said, adding: "But the Canal is and shall remain Egyptian."—Reuter.

US TO CARRY OUT MORE NUCLEAR TESTS

Washington, Apr. 3. The United States Atomic Energy Commission said today it will start a new series of test explosions in Nevada about May 15 and continue them intermittently throughout the summer.

The Commission had announced in January that the tests would be held this spring, but it gave no date.

It said in January, and repeated today, that they will be of relatively low explosive force.

The Commission said also that it will conduct on April 10 an experiment "related to the safety of nuclear weapons handling and storage, similar to tests run in November, 1955 and January, 1956."

"Since there will be no nuclear detonation," the AEC statement said, "there are not expected to be any effects outside the immediate test area."

"Several additional safety tests will be conducted during the summer at times when the site is not being used for nuclear tests. One or more may be conducted during the autumn months."

As for the nuclear explosions themselves, The AEC did not indicate how many there would be.

It said no termination date can be fixed at present for the series.

"But it is expected the test site will be used intermittently throughout the summer."—Reuter.

Shepilov Sums Up "Rock 'n Roll"

Moscow, Apr. 3. Mr Dmitri Shepilov, former Soviet Foreign Minister, today condemned "boogie-woogie" and "rock 'n roll" as an "unrestrained debauch of passions and an explosion of the basest instincts and sexual urges."

Mr Shepilov, who is believed to be in charge of the Soviet Communist Party's ideological centre over art, culture and education, added that they were "poisonous" and "the elements of elegance, beauty and melody have been excluded here."

The duty of all Soviet composers, writers and artists was to "fight to save world culture from bourgeois degeneration, from disaster and collapse."

Unfortunately, Mr Shepilov added, some Soviet composers had recently shown signs of "imitating" "bad jazz music, with its lewdings and vulgar cynicism."—China Mail Special.

STRIKERS ANGRY

Sold Down The River Accusation

London, Apr. 3. Angry workers today accused a top union official, who voted to end a nationwide strike of shipbuilding and engineering workers, of selling them out and called on him to resign.

The charges were made by William Carron, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, during a demonstration at the Court building where a three-man board of inquiry today opened a study of the wage demand dispute.

The first session lasted 18 minutes. While Mr Carron prepared to leave, a group of workers burst into the hall, massed around him and shouted: "We have been sold down the river. Why don't you resign and be a man. We have lost our wages, not you."

TIPPED SCALES

Leaders of 40 unions involved in the labour dispute voted yesterday to call off the strike pending the outcome of the inquiry by the government-appointed board. Mr Carron, with his union's 500,000-card vote, tipped the scales in the balloting which climaxed a stormy three-hour meeting.

The unions are demanding a 10 per cent wage increase. Employers offered five per cent to shipbuilding workers and 3½ per cent to engineering workers.

Some 1,700,000 workers walked out to enforce their demands. They are scheduled to return to their jobs tomorrow.

The back-to-work decision also brought an end to the enforced exile of the luxury liner, Queen Mary, from its home port, Southampton.—United Press.

PERSIA'S NEW PREMIER

Tehran, Apr. 3. The Court Minister, Dr Manuchehr Eghbal, Rector of Teheran University, was today appointed Premier in succession to Dr Hussein Ala.

Dr Ala, who has headed the administration for two years, was made Court Minister. The changes were announced by Teheran Radio, which said Dr Eghbal had been appointed Premier by the Shah and charged with the task of forming a Cabinet.—United Press.

Day Of Rioting And Looting In Santiago

MANY KILLED, INJURED

Santiago, Chile, Apr. 3. Mobs looted, burned and clashed repeatedly with government forces today on the second day of an orgy of destruction unprecedented in this capital city's history.

At least 11 persons were known to have been killed and more than 200 injured in the outbreaks, which began as student protests against increased urban transportation fares and then degenerated into mob action, leaderless and motiveless except to loot and destroy.

The military authorities, which assumed control under modified martial law proclaimed last night, refused to give any information about casualties.

An attendant at the city morgue told the United Press that 25 bodies were received there today. The report was not confirmed by any other source, however.

Officials said criminals and Communist-inclined rabble from the city slums were trying to take advantage of the situation to loot shops and other property.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE

Witnesses said they saw steel-helmeted troops armed with machineguns and rifles kill three persons who were robbing a clothing store in Central Mackay Street.

Rioters attempted to move on the presidential palace again this morning but were repelled by troops. At least two demonstrators were killed and 23 others were wounded in the attempt.

Six persons were believed to have been killed in last night's outbreaks, which led President Carlos Ibanez to proclaim a state of siege or modified martial law throughout the country.

A 50 per cent increase in bus and tram fares, which started the disorders, was cancelled last night, but this failed to put an end to the disturbances.

Armed forces late today raided the building of the Opposition morning newspaper, La Noticia de la Hora and ordered it to suspend publication.

The morning paper El Siglo, controlled by the outlawed Communist Party, did not appear today. Another extreme Left newspaper, Los Noticias de Ultima Hora, also failed to publish. The printing plant of Horizontes, another Communist paper, where Las Noticias is

Mindszenty "Not Needed"

Budapest, Apr. 3. Hungarian Prime Minister Janos Kadar told Western correspondents tonight that Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty, former Catholic Primate of Hungary, now sheltering in the United States Legation here, had told the Pope he wanted to leave Hungary.

Mr Kadar said "As far as we know the Pope twice urged Mindszenty to resume his post as Primate of Hungary, but he had no inclination to do so. On the contrary, he told the Pope he wanted to go abroad."

Asked if the Hungarian Government would object to the Cardinal leaving the country, Mr Kadar replied: "That depends. The Hungarian people do not need him as far as we know. The Government certainly does not need him."—Reuter.

POLICE SLAY 2 WORKERS

Dacca, Apr. 3. Two workers were killed and four injured when police opened fire on demonstrating crowds near Chittagong today according to brief reports reaching Dacca tonight.

The reports said over 6,000 workers at a mill at Kalurghat, about eight miles from Chittagong, went on strike yesterday in support of demands for pay increase.

Several thousand of them demonstrating in support of their demands, clashed with armed police who eventually opened fire.—Reuter.

Big Drug Seizure

London, Apr. 3. The British police tonight arrested a Pakistani sailor, accused of smuggling in nearly 200 lbs of Indian hemp (ganja) aboard the cargo ship Westshire which docked three days ago after a voyage from Rangoon.

The police carried out their scoop, the largest on record, after being tipped off by an informer. They found the hemp, valued at £250,000 and sufficient for about a million cigarettes, hidden in the ventilator of the boiler room.—France-Press.

MAN WHO FELL OVERBOARD DRIFTED FOR 80 MILES

Capetown, Apr. 3. An Italian sailor who jumped overboard from his ship and drifted 80 miles in 30 hours before being picked up was landed here today by the British tanker "Premier".

The sailor, 35-year-old Sicilian, Giovanni Signora, of Pozzallo, leapt from his tanker, the Northern Gulf because his mates "teased him too much."

Before jumping he seized a lifebelt and a copper bar to defend himself against sharks. The captain of the Northern Gulf radioed a message to shipping in the vicinity, and Signora, who was found sprawling across the lifebelt, was picked up about 100 miles from Capetown. He is now in hospital recovering from exposure and exhaustion.—France-Press.

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in Technicolor and CinemaScope
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and others

MARLON BRANDO
VIVA ZAPATA!
with ANTHONY QUINN · JOAN MARCUS
and others

UK's Defence Statement

Taxpayers Hope
For Concessions
And Tax Relief

London, Apr. 3.

The Government will tomorrow publish its annual defence statement, which is of major importance this year because of its decision that Britain's present economic problems dictate a trimming of defence spending.

The Government has already disclosed its plans to put a brake on defence costs—now costing the British taxpayer about £1,800 million sterling yearly—by cutting manpower on the ground and simultaneously improving the efficiency of the defence machine through guided missiles.

In line with this policy, it was decided at the recent Bermuda talks between Mr Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, and President Eisenhower that the United States would supply Britain with guided missiles but that their atomic warheads would be kept in American hands.

NATO REVIEW

As another saving measure it was agreed at a conference of Western European nations in London recently that Britain would cut her forces in Europe by 13,500 men. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is to review the position in the autumn.

The decision that the atomic warheads be retained in American control caused criticism among some of the Prime Minister's adherents that this was in effect handing over British defence to the United States.

This is likely to be one of the post-Bermuda issues on which Mr Macmillan might be privately meets his parliamentary backbenchers.

SPECULATION

Any cuts in defence expenditure which the Government is able to make may critically affect the nation's annual financial budget, to be announced next Tuesday. Earlier, there was speculation that in defence cuts might run into many hundreds of millions of pounds. But all official quarters have warned against expectation that, on short-term, such "astronomical" figures would be involved in the costs review.

One of the general public's main interests is that the present defence bill represents about a third of the total annual budget. Many taxpayers hope that a cut would enable the Government to offer concessions and tax reliefs.

HEAVY ATTACK

The Government has recently been under heavy attack on the rising cost of living, and its reverses in a series of recent by-elections are being held to have been due partly to the defection of some of its own former supporters in protest.—Reuter.

UK Awaiting
Suez Mine
Position

London, Apr. 3.

A government spokesman said today that Britain was awaiting word from the Egyptian Government as to whether a certain area of the Gulf of Suez is still mined.

Transport Minister Harold Watkinson, answering questions in the House of Commons, said that United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld had been asked to take the matter up with the Egyptians and the British Government was awaiting his reply.

Opposition Socialist member Eric Fletcher said that other ships were passing through the Canal now. He asked whether the Government seriously thought there was any technical reason, apart from the question of the payment of dues, which prevented British ships using the Canal.

WARNING

Watkinson replied: "The Egyptian Government in November broadcast a warning that a certain area of the Gulf of Suez was mined. We are still waiting for them to withdraw that particular statement."

In another question on Suez, Minister of Defence, Duncan Sandys was asked if Gen. Sir Charles Keightley's dispatches on the Suez operation would be published. Keightley was in the Anglo-French forces which attacked Suez last year.

Sandys replied: "Gen. Keightley has not yet submitted his report on the operation. I will consider the question of publication when I receive it."—United Press.

IKE'S DOCTRINE
WELCOMED

Karachi, Apr. 3.

Afghanistan has welcomed President Eisenhower's programme of economic and military aid to the Middle East, according to a joint communiqué issued in Kabul today and quoted in a Kabul Radio broadcast heard here tonight.—Reuter.

COLOMBO PLAN NATIONS
URGED TO BROADEN
SCOPE AND ACTIVITY

Geneva, Apr. 3.

The 12-nation regional conference of the World Veterans Federation on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs adopted here today a number of recommendations which will go forward for approval by the Federation's Executive Board.

Representatives from Australia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, attended the one-day session.

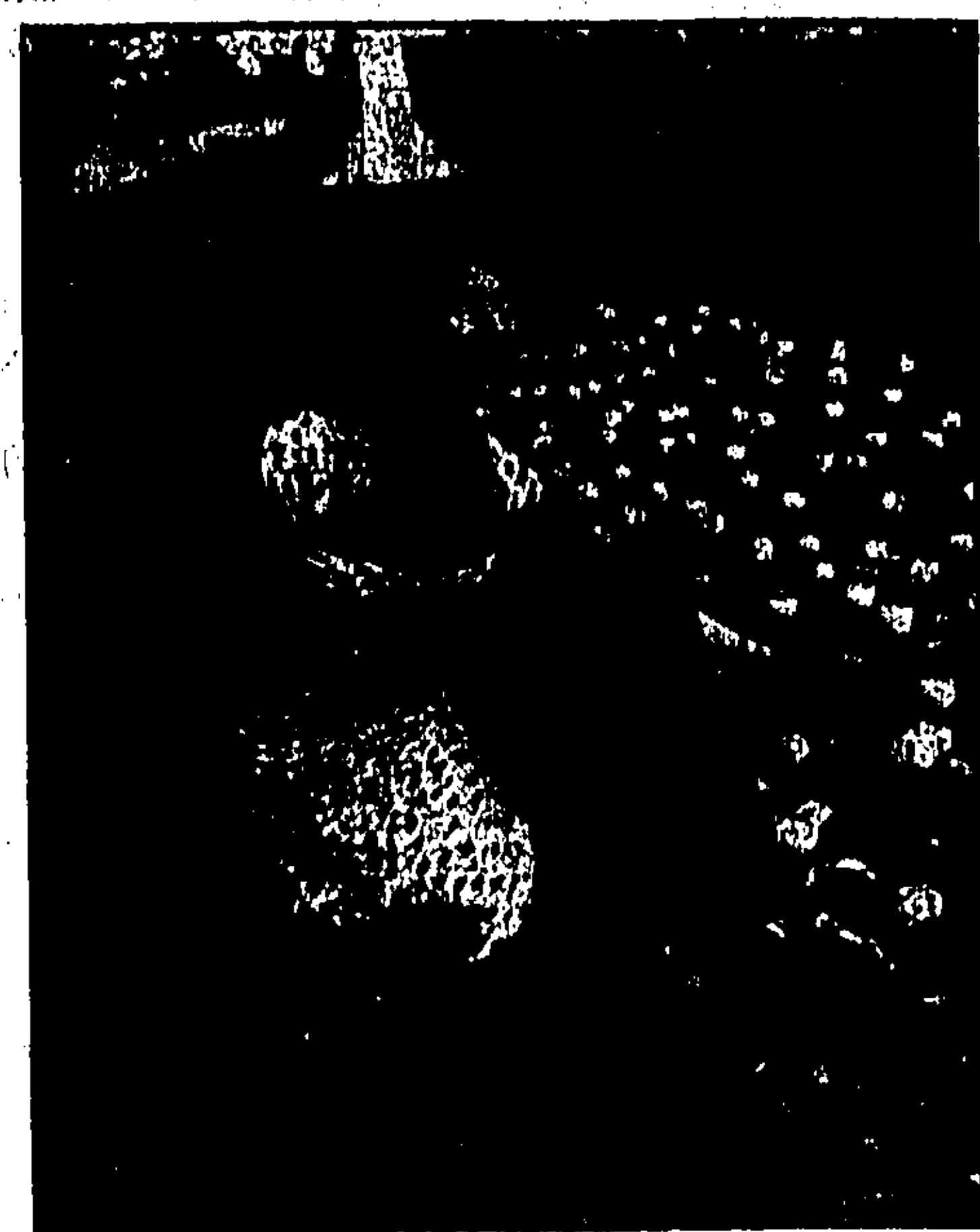
Among the recommendations adopted was one in connection with the Colombo Plan.

After recording the Federation's appreciation of what the Plan had achieved in raising living standards in South and Southeast Asia, the recommendation said urgent consideration should be given by the participating countries to increasing its scope and activity.

Fuller Use

The recommendations said that the World Veterans Federation "stresses the importance of making fuller use of regional training and demonstration facilities which could contribute to the total knowledge and training in the Colombo Plan countries" draws attention of the Council of Technical Co-operation to the recognition by the United Nations that rehabilitation of the

Martine Carol In London



Vivacious French film star, Martine Carol, stops by the tulips in the Embankment Gardens. She was in London to attend the French Film Festival held recently.—Central Press Photo.

Negative Attitude
By Russia In UN
Disarmament Talks

London, Apr. 3.

The Soviet Union today adopted a negative attitude in the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee to Western proposal for limiting nuclear arms tests, a conference source stated here.

The source said that Mr Zorin did not reject the Western proposals outright, but "his attitude towards them was negative."

At yesterday's meeting the Soviet delegate, Mr Valerian Zorin, was pressed to give his Government's reaction to an Anglo-American offer at the Bermuda conference to register in advance tests with the United Nations, and to allow international observation.

In earlier sessions, Western delegates have also urged limitation of tests in the framework of the Anglo-French and the latest American comprehensive disarmament plans.

Next Subject

The Subcommittee, consisting of representatives from the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and Canada, then passed to the next subject on a seven-point agenda—reductions in conventional armaments. This subject will continue to be debated at the next meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Discussion on nuclear tests has been temporarily shelved and may be returned to later. The source said Mr Zorin largely reiterated Moscow's known stand on nuclear tests—that East and West should agree on an immediate temporary cessation.

First, speakers on conventional reductions was Mr Jules Moch of France. The Subcommittee's meetings are held in private and information on the proceedings is not given out officially.

Through UN

The Subcommittee has decided to ask Japan and Norway if they wish to give more details in writing of a recent joint proposal they made in the United Nations together with Canada for prior registration of nuclear tests.

The request to Japan and Norway was being made through the United Nations. Canada, a member of the Subcommittee, was understood to have given its detailed views through its delegate, Mr David Johnson.—Reuter.

Polish Effort
To Increase
Production

Warsaw, Apr. 3.

The Budget Committee of the Polish Parliament, meeting for the last time tomorrow to study Poland's deteriorating economic situation, is expected to reject many of the suggestions aimed at a better standard of living.

But it may agree to some proposals as the nation makes a great effort to gear increased production to the task of raising living standards.

The amendments to the budget could put another four milliard zlotys (250,700,000) on the national expenditure and Poland cannot afford it. Poland has already written off the demands for nine milliard zlotys (over £134 million) in wage arrears claims.

The budget surplus which comes before Parliament between April 10 and 15 is only 1,500 million zlotys (about £22 million) and there is an exceptionally big debit balance in foreign trade.—China Mail Special.

Tehran, Apr. 3.

Martial law, in force in Tehran since the Allied occupation in 1941 except for short intervals, was lifted tonight.—Reuter.

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MET ONE OF
THE CHAPS
FROM YOUR
OFFICE
TO-DAY

HOPE THINGS
ARE GOING ON
THE SAME
WITHOUT ME

OH NO—HE SAYS
BUSINESS HAS
NEVER BEEN
SO BRISK!

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PRECIOUS
DROPS
FOR
PRECIOUS
MOMENTS.
CHERRY
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The man who says 'Ike says'



- James Hagerty is Eisenhower's spokesman. Or is he?
- They say that Hagerty brought down McCarthy.....is now working on Nasser. That, though he is not even a Senator, he is more powerful than a Cabinet Minister.

THE power and influence of James Hagerty, whose official title is White House Press Secretary, grows and grows and grows. This was proved during the Macmillan-Eisenhower meeting in Bermuda and is being demonstrated again in the pleasant afterglow of the Anglo-American conference.

Jim Hagerty is more now than a Cabinet Minister, although he holds no Cabinet rank. He used to be called the voice of the President, but now has emerged as the voice for the President.

To a great extent he ran the show in Bermuda, even telling British correspondents what they could do and what they could not do. Hagerty was boss on the British island.

And to some extent he runs the show in Washington.

He's the close friend and constant companion of President Eisenhower, who leans heavily on his advice.

Recently Eisenhower invited him to attend meetings of the National Security Council, a top planning group of the highest-

ranking officers and officials in the country.

Hagerty declined and said: "It might affect my relations with the Press."

Actually as his power grows Hagerty's relations with the Press become somewhat strained. White House correspondents have occasionally been bamboozled by Hagerty, who has slipped visitors out of side exits so that they could avoid the Press.

Wondering

THIS sort of thing is not liked here. And the public is beginning to wonder about the power of the Press Secretary and is asking: "Who is this man Hagerty? What authority has he to make the most important pronouncements on world affairs? Where does he come from?" These are interesting questions and the British must be asking them too. Hagerty is an Irish-American with a craggy face, crinkling eyes, thick glasses, hot temper and quick wit. At 48 he is the most influential Press Secretary in U.S. history, and knows it.

For days during Ike's recovery from his heart attack in Denver Hagerty was the only man with access to the President, and was practically acting President of the United States during this crisis.

Perhaps this taste of power and prestige has influenced his later actions.

The job pays him \$20,500 a year, but when he finally gives up the position he will be able to command \$40,000 a year on the boards of a score of big companies, to Steve Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary did.

Hagerty earns his \$20,500 and more. He's always available to accredited correspondents, day and night.

The rise of Hagerty has been rapid. He was a reporter in the

early '40's and was assigned to Albany, the State capital, where Thomas Dewey met him.

Lured him

EARLIER he had been a messenger boy. But newspaper work lured him and his father had been a distinguished political reporter on the New York Times.

Dewey's relations with the Press were in an appalling state and scarcely any newspaperman liked the Governor.

Hagerty became Dewey's secretary, and within a matter of months had humanised him and sold him to the public and the newspapers.

He did such a brilliant job that it was natural that Dewey should offer to lend him to Dwight Eisenhower when the general decided to run for President.

Hagerty has been with Eisenhower ever since, and the relationship gets closer and closer. Jim has become Ike's man.

The messenger boy turned reporter turned Press Secretary has come a long, long way. I am told that it was Hagerty who was President Eisenhower's chief adviser in the handling of Senator McCarthy, which resulted in McCarthy's downfall.

Some of the shrewdest brains here believe that Eisenhower is handling the dictator Nasser in the same skilled way in which he led McCarthy to self-destruction.

A visiting Englishman who has made a lifelong study of American politics but prefers to remain anonymous told me: "Everyone was howling for Eisenhower to 'get McCarthy' and get him quickly at the time of the sensational McCarthy hearings and the Senator's attacks upon the United States Army."

Same tactics

THE President refused to go down in the gutter with that guy, and by adroit manoeuvring and restraint allowed McCarthy enough rope to tie the Senator into knots and finally force him to commit what amounts to political suicide.

"It is very probable that the President is adopting the same tactics with Nasser."

Don Iddon's Diary

NEW YORK

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Intelligence Report

by Setton Delmer

CONTRIBUTING WRITER: STEPHEN CONSTANT

The Big New Defence Deal

THE NAVY

CUT!

CUT! AND STILL MORE

THE NAVY is to be run down to the lowest possible limit consistent with its regeneration as an atom-age weapon in five years' time.

It will be ruthlessly reduced to virtually three task forces centred round existing aircraft carriers to keep the sea lanes open and serve as floating bases for launching atomic attack.

These ships will be equipped with anti-aircraft and anti-submarine guided missiles, and eventually with long-range rockets for bombarding land targets.

An atomic submarine is scheduled to be launched by 1960. When this has completed trials the Navy will be gradually regenerated as a mainly atom-powered force capable of operating in distant waters without refuelling and independent of the Suez Canal. More dockyards and land-based departments are to be closed or cut.

THE RAF

STYLED FOR 'PUSH BUTTON' WAR

NO new fighters will be built after the English Electric P.1, which may be put into limited production to provide a front-line force of about 100 planes.

The P.1 and the Gloster Javelin, which is now in service, will be fitted with a de Havilland guided missile scheduled to be in production this year.

No new big bombers will be built after the Victors and Vulcans already in production. No more than 170 of these bombers are likely to be made. Plans for a super-sonic bomber have been abandoned because it could not be ready before 1965. By then, the Government expects to be supplied with the U.S. weapon Thor, a 1,500-mile-range bombarding rocket.

A hedge-hopping reconnaissance-bomber to operate below 5,000ft., where guided missiles are ineffective, may be developed.

To encourage recruitment in the R.A.F., the White Paper will stress the importance of manned planes in the immediate future. Then it will point out that the R.A.F. will operate the ground-launched air-to-air missiles which will go into production early next year.

By 1961 Britain should be deploying highly effective

CODED radio signals which will determine Britain's future influence as a military Power flashed across the Atlantic from Bermuda to the Defence Ministry behind Whitehall. They were the details behind the agreements signed by President Eisenhower and Mr Harold Macmillan—details for which the Defence Minister, Mr Duncan Sandys, has been waiting to complete his twice-delayed White Paper on defence.

This White Paper is an historic document which will affect every tax-paying family and have enormous repercussions on industry and manpower. The decision behind it, which will not all be baldly revealed when it is presented to Parliament are founded on three overriding and revolutionary principles:—

1. BRITAIN'S main defence shield against global war will be the deterrent effect of a stockpile of H-bombs and rocket warheads with the means of delivering them. Enough of these weapons will be deployed to ensure devastating retaliation no matter how sudden or sustained an attack might be launched by an enemy.

2. COSTLY research to develop new manned combat planes is to be abandoned. Instead, the money will be spent on British-designed guided missiles to replace fighters, and U.S. long-range rockets to replace bombers.

3. CONSCRIPTION is to be abolished over the next three years and the Forces are to be streamlined so that they can be manned by highly-paid Regulars.

The foreseeable effects of the thinking behind these decisions on the form and functions of the defence departments are as follows:—

missiles of this type round the deterrent bases and towns. Later it is hoped to replace them with missiles effective against incoming rockets.

THE ARMY

OVER TO THE ATOMIC ROCKETS

A CUT of 42,000 will be made this year with far bigger cuts in the next two years involving an increasing number of emplacements to the call-up.

No U.S. anti-aircraft missiles are being sought though the U.S.

forces stationed in Britain may import some of their Nike rockets to guard their own bases. The U.S. Government is trying to induce Britain and the Nato countries to take over surplus Nikos for training.

In addition to withdrawals from Germany three units of undisclosed size are to be brought back from Malaya. There will be reductions in the garrison at Hongkong and the military base in Libya is to be run down.

By further pay rises and increased pressure from unemployment the defence chiefs expect to get a Regular Army of up to 175,000, compared with 373,000 now. Service may be made more attractive by putting out some of the menial duties to civilian contractors.

The streamlined Army will be organised round small brigade

groups instead of the division. There will be big reductions in barracks and other equipment, needed to maintain long supply lines now considered obsolete.

CIVIL DEFENCE

DOWN AND DOWN IT GOES....

A GOVERNMENT bid to abolish Civil Defence has been narrowly averted by position from Mr R. Butler, the Home Secretary. Instead, the

organisation is to be cut to the barest minimum.

Strategic reserves, including food, are to be run down still further. Leases on storage depots for respirators and other stores are to be allowed to lapse. There is to be no money for shelters.

THE SHUT DOWN

THERE are to be big manpower cuts at many Royal Ordnance factories, especially those making explosives, ammunition, and tanks.

Some will be closed down and sold. Woolwich Arsenal is to be further reduced.

There will be no big orders for new tanks. Field guns will be replaced by rockets fitted with atomic warheads which are already in production and are not subject to the new Bermuda restrictions.

THE H-BOMB

IF the Christmas Island H-bomb tests are successful immediate stockpiling of H-bombs for the R.A.F. will begin by the Atomic Energy Authority. Manufacture of tactical atom bombs and atomic warheads for Army missiles is to be stepped up to match the greatly increased output of atomic explosive expected from Calder Hall and other atomic power stations.

Because of rising prices the total immediate defence savings compared with last year are unlikely to be more than about \$50,000,000.

The taxpayer will not feel the full benefit of the new decisions until 1958, when savings of up to \$300 million a year are expected.

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PAN AMERICAN

EXPRESS ANNUAL



South China Morning Post Ltd. HONG KONG & KOWLOON

Fame creates legends,

and the stories told about Liberace are innumerable; some of them are also true. It is perfectly true that one day a man forced his way into Lee's room simply (he said) to have a good look at him. "Why?" asked Lee, not at all disconcerted. "Because our front room has been repapered for you," the man said, "and pretty lights put in, and my wife has suddenly got in the habit of bathing.... all because of you!"

"I'm glad," Lee said. "Lots of people have very dull front rooms!"

It is also true that an admirer wrote to say that as Lee obviously loved music, she was sending him the six finest records ever made. Lee looked forward eagerly to the arrival of the parcel and the treat in store. He opened the parcel with great delight and put the first record on without even looking at the label. His own voice and music flooded from the speaker.... and the other five were also recordings of his own. Very flattering, but a clear case of "coals to Newcastle!"



he began piano shows on T.V. the piano manufacturers of America report that they are selling instruments as fast as they can make them. "This doesn't mean America is roaring a nation of Lees," Lee explains, "which may perhaps be a blessing, but it does mean that more and more people are turning to music for pleasure."

services to urge people to save. In three months sixty thousand new accounts were opened by viewers whom Lee's music had "persuaded." This is a single example chosen from many; it shows that advertising has found much of the fun. I count it a real triumph to have been partly instrumental in a musical

renaissance in the States; and I hope I can do something to sell pianos in England, Germany, France.... even if I don't get a penny out of it! The more music there is in the world, the less misery!"

Remember, there speaks a man not using words without understanding them. He has endured misery, and he knows music.

LIBERACE

by Anton burney

and recreation. And I'll tell you this, rather than listen to Chopin (although that's one of the rare delights of the world) I'd play him. The look-on (or the listener-in) may see most of the game, but he doesn't get it. So much of the fun. I count it a real triumph to have been partly instrumental in a musical

calls. "And believe it or not, we used to sing on the way. It was something, if not much, and any how better than tears." Better than tears.... and years after Lee sent to the Milwaukee Municipal Treasurer a cheque for a hundred and thirty dollars, as a voluntary repayment of the relief the family had enjoyed in those hard times. Many men would have been ashamed in their years of prosperity to recall the days of poverty. But Lee is not ashamed; he is only ashamed that in a world of plenty there should be people to whom public charity is the only relief. He hates that, and he has done his part to make others hate it too.

His very first "charity performance" was for an audience of one—but it was a full-scale concert. He had heard of a girl who loved his music, but lay almost unable to move, in an iron lung, watching his T.V. programme through a tiny mirror reflecting a T.V. set behind her. So one day, to please, to cheer, to help, to give, to show, to live, to dream: A piano was brought into her room, and then, in came Liberace.

Stories such as this one can be multiplied, but they are never told by the writers who say Liberace is a clever, a cunning, a casual fraud, a poseur. Nor I think are there many cases of polio patients being any the better for the visit of a music critic bringing into the sick room his healing virtue!

What, then, is the point, the purpose, the reason for Liberace, this man in the gold-faced suit, the ruffled silk shirt, the shining satin pumps? This man with the smoothed hair, the tapering, ring-decked fingers, the wide smile, the frank eyes (eyes, you'll notice, for Liberace is a Jew, and sometimes strangely passionate: never staid, never without a depth of expression that springs from much experience of cities and men and women?)

First, he is a public performer, and he is something to never forget to not let to forget. "I'm an Apostle," he says. "I play music for money. All right is that a misdeed?" But I try to give money's worth and a bit over. Even that I do for my own sake, because I want to, so I take no special credit. "But I say this: If all the world worked a little harder for love, we'd not be in the mess we are in."

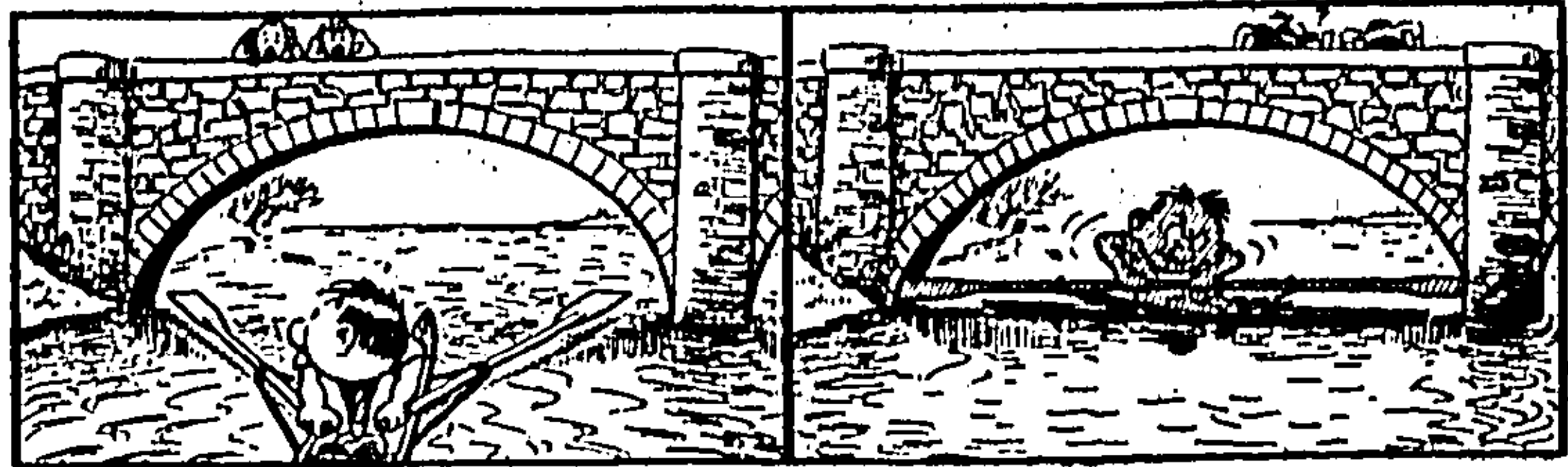
Next, he is a public benefactor. I say this, after knowing the man and seeing him for thirty years. Such a man is Liberace, by his very existence, dignifies the world. He never did a mean thing, ever. He has given thirty years to his art, he loves, and that art in return has given him, and through him, millions of others a constant happiness and an unfailing refreshment.

The End

'We didn't get all we asked for from the bosses—but we got something!' Copyright in all countries London Express Service

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



ENGLISH TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

THREE JAPANESE BOW OUT
—TO RHODES, SOMOGYI
AND HELEN ELLIOTT

London, Apr. 3.

Although Japan suffered some unexpected setbacks on the second day of the English Open Table Tennis Championships at the Manor Place Baths, she was still strongly represented at the end of the session.

The Misses Watanabe, Okawa and Eguchi had reached the quarter-finals of the women's singles and Tanaka, the World Champion, and Ogimura, the former world champion, were in the last 16 of the men's events.

With their all-out attacking play, the five Japanese swept their way through the third round of their respective events, all of them beating British opponents without the loss of a single set.

Tanaka was perhaps the most impressive of the quintet, thrashing Harry Venner, an

international, and one of England's hopes, by 21-8, 21-13 and 22-20.

Ogimura was even in a more devastating form against a lesser opponent, Eric Stille, of Scotland, winning 21-7, 21-11, and 21-10.

In the evening Tanaka and Watanabe gave a demonstration of their hitting powers for the benefit of British television viewers.

MATTER OF HIPS

Questioned about the strength of Japanese table tennis, Mr. Minami, manager of the team, attributed it mainly to the power of Japanese hips, gained by squinting on their haunches. He gave a demonstration. The BBC interviewer, a much younger man, tried to imitate him but failed miserably.

The following qualified for the last 16 of the men's singles:

Tanaka and Ichiro Ogimura (Japan), Bergmann, Kennedy, Thornhill, Brummell, Hinchcliff and Partos (Britain), Muranyi (stateless), Andradottir, Stipek and Dressler (Czechoslovakia), Berezik and Sido (Hungary), Amouretti (France), Laza (Australia).

Japanese girls Fujie Eguchi, Kikuo Watanabe and Tomi Okawa qualified for the quarter-finals of the women's singles along with five British players, Miss Ann Haydon, Miss Helen Elliott, Miss Rowe, Miss Fry and Miss Root.

WITHOUT LET-UP

Alan Rhodes, England's fourth ranking player, gave one of the best performances of his career. Hitting furiously on both wings, he outplayed Toshiko Miyata, Japan's fourth string, to reach the third round of the men's singles with a 21-17, 21-10, and 21-13 victory.

Rhodes, who played for England in the Swaythling Cup matches this year, was on top from the start. Miyata tried desperately to get on the attack, but Rhodes retained the initiative throughout the three games.

This left Japan with only two players in the men's singles because their number three, Katsuko Tsunoda, was eliminated earlier in the day by Josef Somogyi, a Hungarian refugee.

But world champion, Toshikado Tanaka, who hit another English international, Harry Venner, off the table in the third round, and Ichiro Ogimura, former world title holder, who gave the same treatment to Englishman Ken Craigie in the second round, kept Japan's flag flying high.

Japan's Takeo Namba was eliminated in the third round by Scottish Champion Helen Elliott. —France-Press.

AROUND HOLLYWOOD

Cowboys Are Now Kissing
Girls Instead Of Horses
In Western Films

By RON BURTON

Hollywood.

Cowboys are kissing girls these days instead of horses in western films, and the originators of a radio show like to think they had a lot to do with this revolution.

The progression toward reality began five years ago when three radio veterans decided to turn out a totally different type of western show, basing their stories on actual characters.

The result was "Gunsmoke," a programme that is still on the air, still sponsored and still winning awards. Its idea has been extended into television where it is a top-rated western series.

The three men who came up with the new approach to a western are producer-director Norman Macdonnell, writer John Meston and actor Bill Conrad. The idea was so new in fact that its hero even was permitted to make a mistake now and then.

"Gunsmoke" supporters will back down a little and say that perhaps the show can't take credit for a new, realistic school in western writing. But they like to point out that a flock of realistic dramas followed the success of "Gunsmoke" from any one of several fates all of them worse than death.

Meston feels a trend was started, regardless of who wants to take credit for it. He likes the trend.

"We're shying away from the never-ending of pure heroism," he said. "Writers are making their central characters real people—fictional but credible."

BOB HOPE CRIED AT

An audience watched Bob Hope, and no one laughed. It must have been a little unglued, to be sure, but happy. The event occurred during a sneak showing of his latest film, "Benji James," the story of the late playboy mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker. Hope has the lead.

A comedian knows people are conditioned to laughing at him," Hope said. "The opposite is true for dramatic actors. For example—if I slip on a banana peel, they laugh. If Marion Brando slips on the same banana peel in the same place, they wonder if he's hurt and whether his being will have psychological scars."

Hope went to the sneak showing and realized it was Warner Bros. is taking bows these days for creating suspense in a film whose ending is already known to audiences. The picture tells the general story of the historic flight 30 years ago from New York to Paris by Charles A. Lindbergh. Everyone knows he'll make it, but parts of the film still have some audiences in a dither.

The flight is punctuated with flashbacks which give vivid episodes in the life of the aviation hero. We see him shunting with silver planes and finally flying the specially made Spirit of St. Louis. We also learn about the financial backing for the project and how the plane was made in record time in order to compete with others scheduled for the same flight.

HOW OFTEN COINCIDENCE
PLAYS ITS PART IN
FOOTBALL FORTUNES

By ARCHIE QUICK

How often coincidence plays its part in football! Last season, for instance, Sheffield Wednesday gained promotion. One point before it was an accomplished fact that the Championship trophy of the Second Division was taken to Hillsborough in anticipation of the necessary victory over Fulham. The presentation was delayed, however, for Fulham won, cracking Wednesday's year-old unbeaten home record.

Three weeks ago Stoke City, with one foot on the rung of the promotion ladder, had not been beaten at home all season, but along came Fulham and spoiled all that.

Fulham's next away trip took them to Leicester last Saturday and no visiting team had succeeded on the Felford Street ground since last Easter. The city side's fortunes for promotion back to Division One, had won 17 and drawn two of their last 19 matches there.

But again Fulham did their act and smashed the sequence. Leicester directors said they were glad they did, for what with that record to maintain and having held the Divisional leadership since last October the team were serving up poor football under the strain.

TO IRONY

From coincidence to irony. Burly Arthur Rowley left Fulham for Leicester seven years ago at a reasonable fee and the London club have been looking for a satisfactory goal-scoring ever since. Meanwhile Arthur has smashed some 300 goals for Leicester, mostly through the agency of his left foot.

He has made a speciality of doing so against his old club, and this year's latest was no exception. This time it was a glorious left-footed, swerving, drive from quite 25 yards range and it was his fortieth goal of the season—a club and personal record. No other League

crucial. He wondered whether the audience would laugh at him although he was doing a straight part.

"I was upset, but happy upset," he said. "I expect people to laugh at me, and when they don't I wonder where I made a mistake. Then I realize that in a dramatic role they shouldn't laugh at me, and if they are I sure have made a mistake."

Hope read all he could find about the controversial figure before shooting began at Paramount. He made his own evaluation of Walker.

"He was a child of the 1920's who came up for judgment in the 1930's," Hope said. "He was hit with malfeasance, misfeasance and all that sort of thing. Actually the only thing really wrong with him was that he would have preferred to have been an actor or professional songwriter instead of mayor of the world's greatest city."

Hope admitted he himself was entranced by examples of Walker's wit and his easy manner during difficult periods. And the best part of the movie as far as audience reaction came in a dramatic scene when Walker resigned.

"Some persons in the audience cried," Hope said. "They cried at me—they didn't laugh."

TAKING BOWS

Warner Bros. is taking bows these days for creating suspense in a film whose ending is already known to audiences.

The picture tells the general story of the historic flight 30 years ago from New York to Paris by Charles A. Lindbergh. Everyone knows he'll make it, but parts of the film still have some audiences in a dither.

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"The Mystery of Nurse Brimmer"

starts APRIL 5th

A past of heartbreak and struggle is drawn into a centre of clashing loves and hates in this compelling human story about the "People in white"

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
TENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday 30th March and Saturday 6th April 1957
(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club)

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 20 RACES.
The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2.00 p.m. on both days.
The Secretary's Office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m. on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED.
All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day are obtainable from the Club's Cash Sweep Office, at Queen's Building, Chater Road only on the written introduction of a Member, who will be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.

Tickets will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).
The 6th Floor is restricted to Members and Ladies wearing Lady's Brooches.

NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the Meeting. For this purpose a Child is a person under the age of seventeen years, Western Standard.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

Through Cash Sweep Tickets at \$20.00 each per day and \$40.00 for both days may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, (Chater Road), and 5, D'Almeida Street during normal office hours and until 11.00 a.m. on the day of the Race Meeting.

Particular numbers within the series 1 to 3,000 may be reserved for all race meetings as Through Tickets. Such Tickets will be issued consecutively only and the right is reserved by the Stewards to cancel any reservation for Through Tickets for a particular Meeting if it is found that sales may not reach the number reserved in the series 1 to 3,000.

In the case of two-day Race Meetings, Through Tickets may be purchased for each day of the Meeting provided that the second day is on a date not less than five days after the first day. In all other cases Through Tickets will only be sold for the whole Meeting.

Tickets reserved and available but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday 29th March, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future Meetings.

Tickets over 3,000 will also be issued consecutively, but particular numbers cannot be reserved as Through Tickets.

The reservation of any particular number does not confer on the registered holder any rights whatsoever unless the ticket bearing the appropriate number is issued to and can be produced by the holder.

The Stewards reserve the right to refuse any subscription also the right to remove any name from Subscription Lists without stating reasons for their action.

Tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby scheduled to be run on 11th May 1957, at \$2.00 each, may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Office.

TOTALISATOR

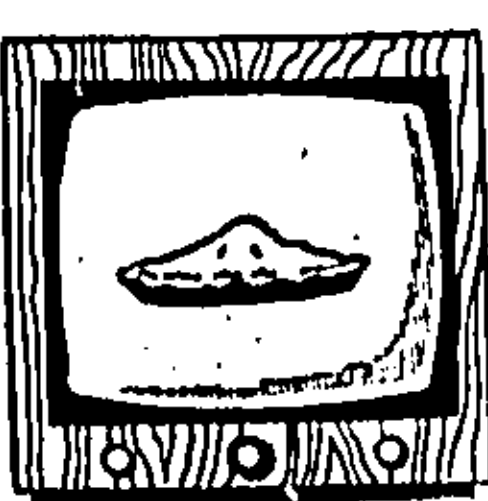
Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, Tip Men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.



NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1 This end at Lords
2 Full of calories
3 This venturer
4 Shortened birds
5 Taste
6 Buy
7 Patrons
8 Blind
9 Not quite idiots
10 This ledger
11 Devour

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC



1 This end at Lords

2 Full of calories

3 This venturer

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5 Taste

6 Buy

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8 Blind

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11 Devour

CHINA
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DEATH

LAU—Mrs Lau Tak Po aged 72, beloved Mother of Chan Kwok, Mo Yee, Mo Lin and Chan Yan, passed away peacefully at her residence at 18 Cooper Road, Jardine's Lookout, Hongkong at 11.30 P.M. Wednesday 3rd April, 1957. The corpse will leave her residence at 4 P.M. on Friday 5th April. Friends and relatives may pay their respect at 4.30 p.m. by the Government Stadium, Caroline Hill. No flowers by request. Donations to Charity.

WANTED KNOWN

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & YAU MATI FERRY COMPANY LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Jordan Road Ferry Pier, Kowloon, on Saturday, the 6th April, 1957 at 12.00 noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1956, to declare Dividends, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

Notice is also given that the Share Register of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 25th March, 1957 to Saturday, the 6th April, 1957, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LAU CHAN KWOK,
 Managing Director.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1957.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the **SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST** and the **CHINA MAIL**, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

H.K.S.P.C.

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 Please send us your unwanted toys, clothing, etc., at Redirection.

Automation In West Germany

Economic Experts Predict Advances As Only Way To Ensure Economic Expansion

By PETER JOHNSON

Bonn, Apr. 3.

West German industry, which, since World War II, has relied on overtime and conventional techniques to increase production will in the next few years, turn increasingly to automation according to economic experts here.

One compelling reason for this, they explain, is the increasing scarcity and cost of labour, factors which led the United States and Britain to take up automation earlier.

Industrialists believe, too, that automation will help to ensure that economic expansion, which has shown signs of levelling off lately, continues and that West Germany will remain competitive in the export field.

Hardly a day passes without public discussion at meetings or in the press of the best way for West Germany to develop automation.

Both employers and workers favour its introduction. The trade unions, however, say that workers must be consulted before it is introduced, receive assistance during any "automation unemployment" and share in the economic benefits derived from it.

Union's Demand

Both sides of industry see automation as an eventual means of meeting the trade union federation's demand for a 40-hour week. At present, the average working week, including overtime, is more than 48 hours.

The general trend of investment in industry indicates that, up to the end of 1955, money was being spent on "conventional" ways of increasing production capacity. Since then, industrialists have been concerned to reduce prices and economise on labour. They have done this by rationalising processes, introducing labour-saving devices and automation.

An exact comparison between the progress of automation here and abroad is not possible. One British expert, however, said: "The United States is far ahead of Britain in automation, and we are about as far ahead of West Germany."

In the motor car industry, Daimler-Benz of Stuttgart, makers of Mercedes cars, claim to have been the first firm in West Germany to introduce transfer machines which carry out operations on parts and pass them on automatically to the next machine. Electronic devices check the work performed by the machines.

Control Lamps

Daimler-Benz, which introduced its first 12 transfer machines in 1951, now have six production lines of transfer machines for different parts.

The workers in charge of the machines merely watch control lamps which tell them when tools need replacement or something else needs attention. If a serious fault arises, the machines stop automatically.

The Opel company, a General Motors subsidiary, also has several automatic sections equipped with American and German machinery. Thanks to these, and other improved methods, each man in the Opel works produced 7.1 vehicles in

1955 compared with 4.4 in 1952.

Automation has probably made most progress in West Germany in the chemical industry. An outstanding example is the Chemische Werke Huels in the Rhineland which has developed the use of electronic devices to control automatic processes. Today, one man controls a complicated production process which formerly needed scores of workers to check gauges and operate valves by hand.

The firm is now building a new automatic plant for the production of synthetic rubber. Due to be completed early next year, this plant will be able to produce 45,000 tons of rubber a year at a price below that of natural rubber.

At present, Huels produces 8,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year in its pre-war plant, but it is dearer than natural rubber.

Capital Shortage

Introducing automation, however, is not always feasible or an economically sound proposition. Among the obstacles in West Germany is shortage of capital.

It takes longer here, too, to recoup the costs of introducing automation. The average automatic machine takes four

years to pay for itself by savings in wages, whereas in the United States it would take only two years.

Dr H. Beckmann, of the Huels firm, said in a recent speech that he believed that shortage of capital would effectively stop a heading rush into automation and so remove the danger of unemployment.

Automation in the office, where some experts forecast its biggest application, is in its infancy here. West Germany has only about half a dozen "electronic brains," mostly of American design, compared with about 500 in the United States.

Mail Order

Nevertheless, there is growing awareness of the possibilities in this sphere. One big mail order firm, Die Quelle, of Nuremberg, has introduced a semi-automatic system for dealing with its orders. This produced admiring comments from Mr Armand J. van Damme, European director of one of the world's biggest mail order firms, Sears Roebuck and Company, Chicago.

He said his firm could not compete with the technical equipment of the Nuremberg firm whose 1,200 employees and their mechanical and electronic devices deal with 300 orders a day.—China Mail special.

MOBILE POLICE CAMERA



An idea that Scotland Yard is supposed to have under consideration is now part and parcel of the mobile police who patrol the national highways and the main roads around the French capital. Pictured here is one of the patrol cars that is fitted with an electronic flash-gun coupled up with the cameras shown suspended from the roof of the car.—Central Press Photo.

PICASSO EXHIBITION

Madrid, Apr. 3.

Famous modern painter, Pablo Picasso, will hold his first exhibition in Madrid this spring. If Spanish painters and intellectuals succeed in getting the necessary permission from the Spanish Government authorities, the Madrid exhibition of Picasso's will be larger and more important than the exhibitions of his work shown in Rome or Paris, if the difficulties can be overcome.—France-Press.

Some Heligolanders Object To Compulsory Modern Luxuries

By PETER JOHNSON

Heligoland, West Germany, Apr. 3.

Some of the people on the island of Heligoland have decided to fight for the right not to have tiled bathrooms, electric kitchens and other modern luxuries.

They are making plans to hold a "plebiscite" aimed at stopping reconstruction plans under which super-modern boarding houses are springing up to replace the quaint, if a little unhygienic, fishermen's village destroyed during and after World War II.

Dr Eduard Uterhark, elderly president of the Islanders Association, told reporters recently: "Whether we can afford it or not, we are forced to have tiled bathrooms, electric kitchens and other luxuries built into the new houses."

Plebiscite

Reconstruction on Heligoland, a red-stone island about 40 miles off the mainland, in the North Sea, measuring about one mile by 550 yards, began in 1952.

Replanning

The authorities on the mainland thought that they were acting for the best when they gave a panel of architects the task of replanning the island, whose 2,500 inhabitants were evacuated during and immediately after World War II. So far, about 120 houses have been built and about 800 islanders have returned.

Dr Uterhark, who lived at Hamburg for many years, said in an interview: "Do people really want to return at all to this experimental place for architects who have gone wild, where the roofs reach down to the earth, windows are fixed slanting in the walls and the future church is described by all sensible people as an eskimo igloo, a pithouse, a bird trap or a kaffir kraal?"

Herr Hans Heiske, who represents Heligoland on a Municipal Council which also includes some areas on the mainland, commenting on the plan for the modern church, approved by the Lutheran Church

authorities, said: "They might as well brick up the entrance from the street. In our eyes, that kind of thing is no House of God. No Heligolander will go into the place."

Other islanders criticise the pastel shades of the new houses which, they say, give a falsely Mediterranean air to the landscape.

The Islanders' Association, the "Hallener Moats" (Heligoland Moats) has so far fixed no date for this plebiscite. Independent observers are sceptical about its effect on reconstruction plans, since an official poll conducted among islanders who have returned indicates that the majority are in favour of the "new look."

The team of planners led by Professor Otto Barthling, one of West Germany's leading architects, take the view that most of the objectors will probably not return to Heligoland anyway. They explain that the long roofs of the new houses, which slope in some cases from the third storey at the front down to the first at the back, are designed to give more sunlight to the roofs of houses behind. The wife of one of the hotel-owners who has returned has no sympathy with the objectors. She said: "Make Heligoland like it was before, that mixture of pointed roofs, little towers, variegated lean-tos and abortive constructions..."

"What a terrible thought. True, people have experimented here and some things have gone wrong, but no one can say that Heligoland has not got back its old charm. Or does charm consist only of wooden houses with wash-stands without basins and running water? Is it only quaint when one freezes in the winter?"

"Now, we have all got district heating and can take winter guests. We have telephones in each room and large windows of the latest construction, which prevent draughts even during storms."

To all this, a spokesman of the Site Owners' Association retorted: "Wait and see when they have to start repaying the loans for their houses in a year or two."

Tourists

Whatever the result of the plebiscite, the Heligolanders are unanimous in hoping for an increase this year on the 175,000 visitors, including day trippers, who visited them last year.

The island was given back to West Germany in 1952 when the Royal Air Force, which had used it as a bombing range since 1945, found another site. That was the second time that Heligoland had passed from British into German hands. This island was a British colony between 1807 and 1890, when it was ceded to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar.

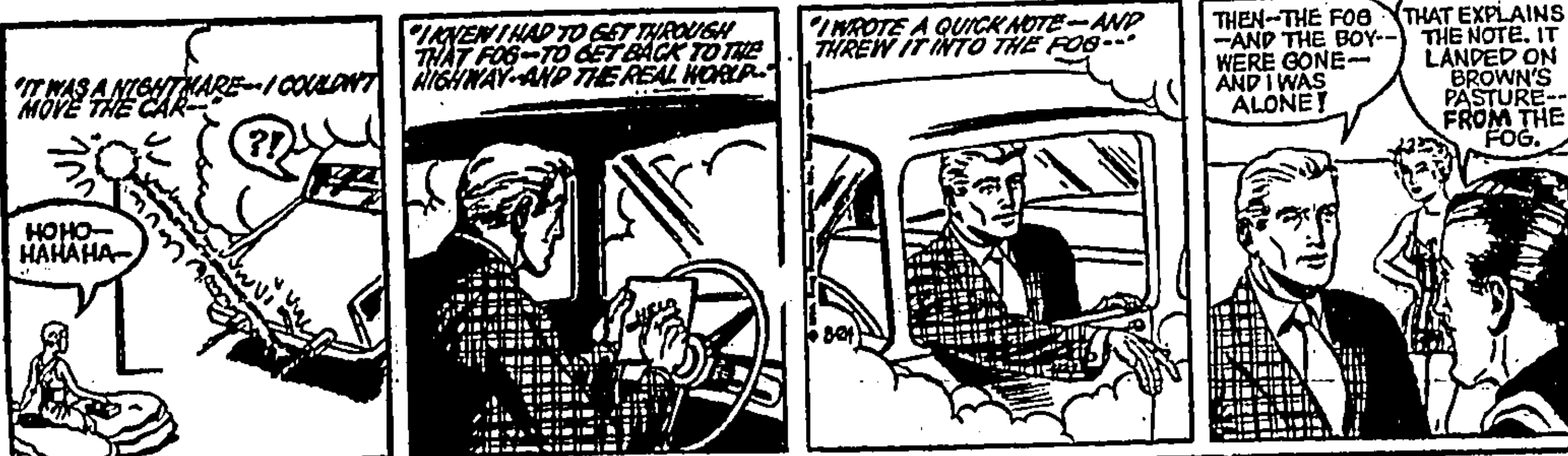
The Royal Air Force bombing and the demolition of fortifications and underground submarine pens laid Heligoland waste. Only a concrete air defence tower was left standing. Sections of a red sandstone cliff, about 100 feet high at the north end of the island, were shattered. Bomb craters on this higher ground are now being cleared of rubble and linked to form an unusual "nature park". The new houses so far built are on the lower sandy southern end of the island.—China Mail Special.

Egypt's Complaint

Cairo, Apr. 3.
 Egypt has lodged a complaint with the United Nations about a flight by an Israeli jet fighter over the GAZA strip today. It is announced here.

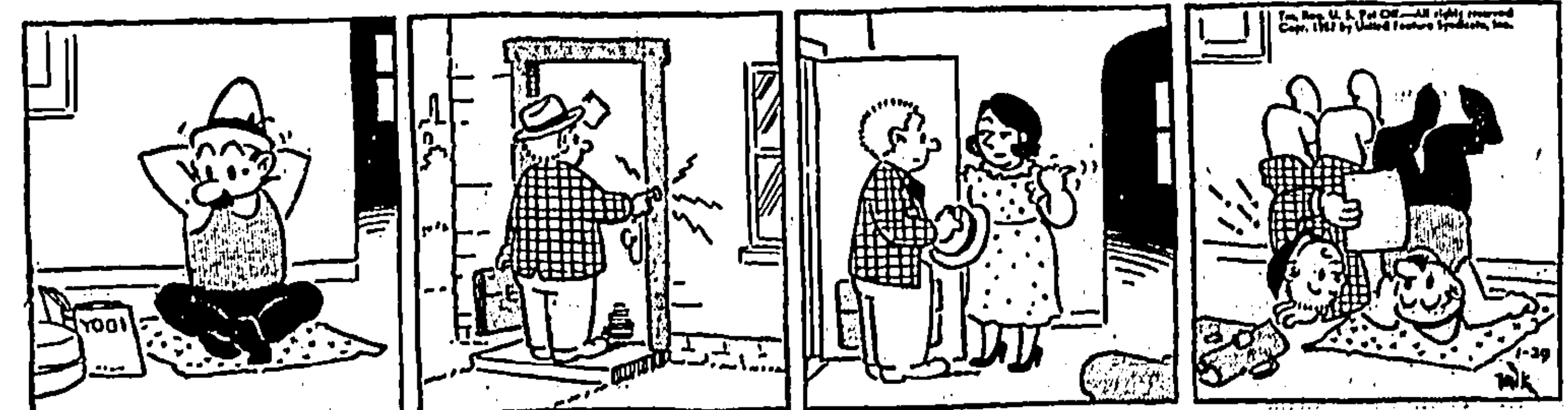
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



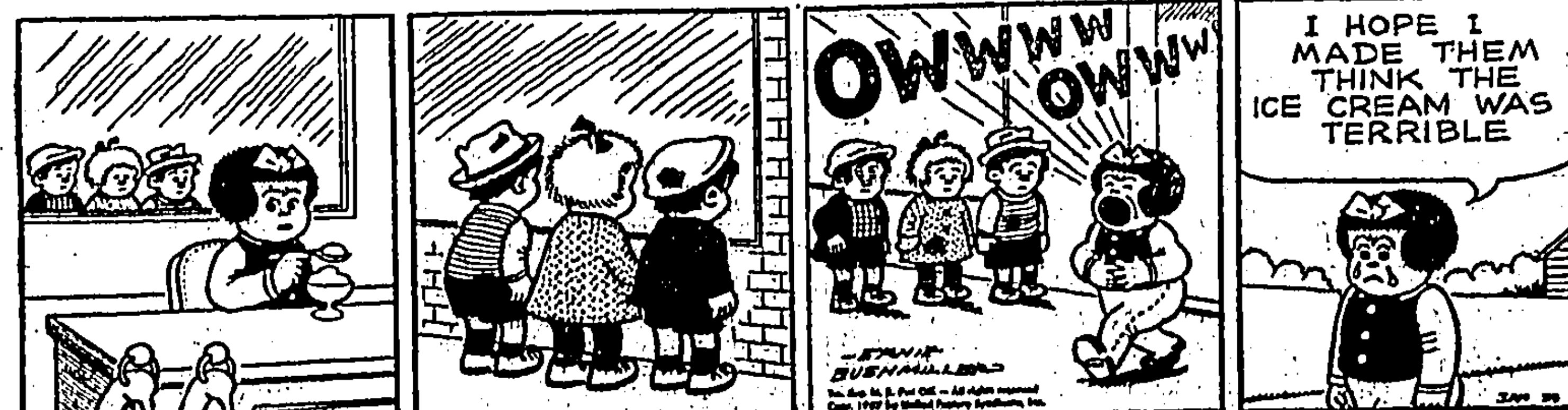
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By Mik



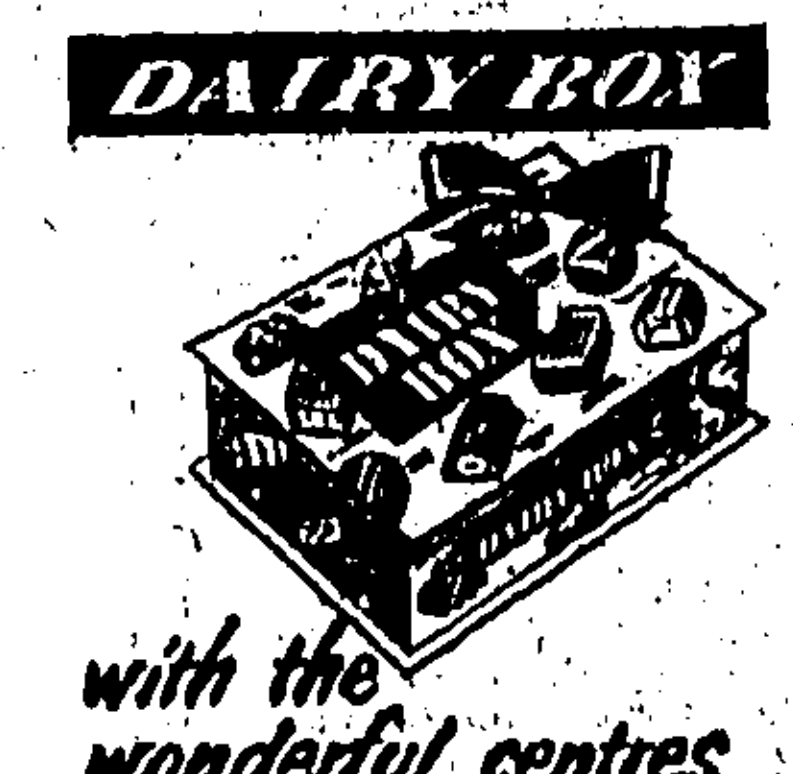
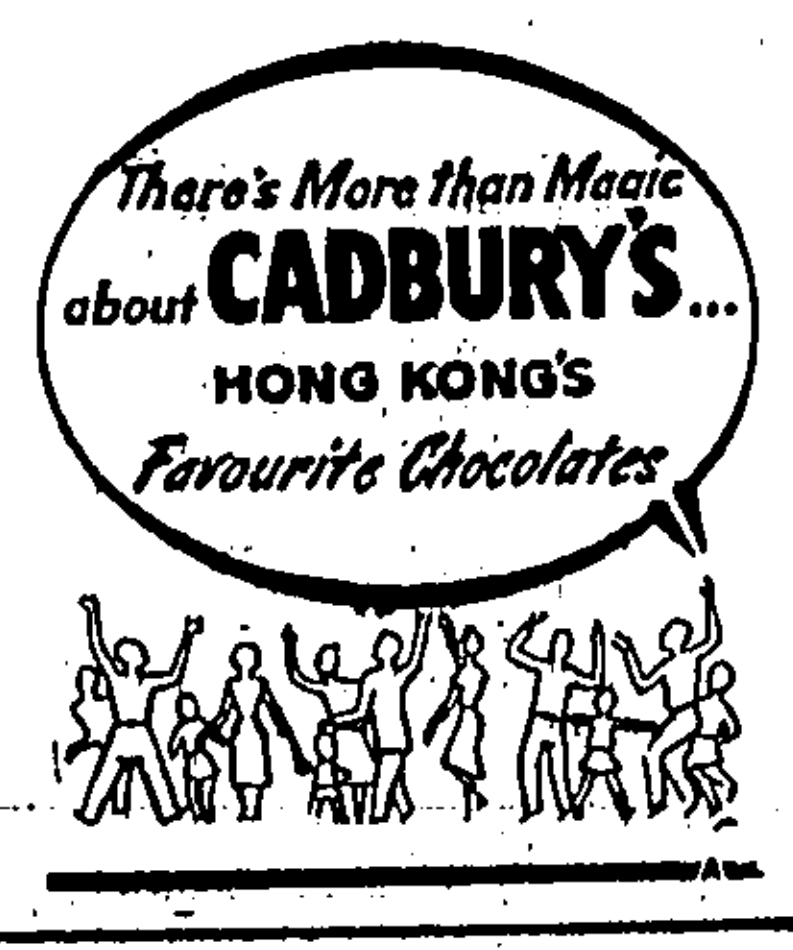
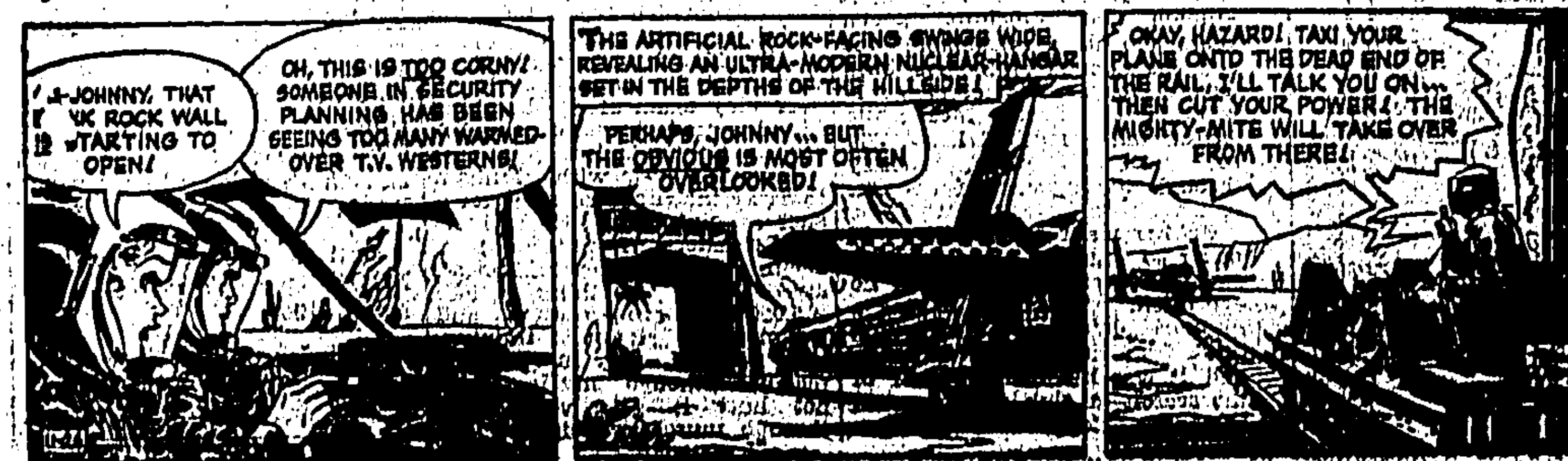
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

UK MARCH RESERVES SURPRISE

First Quarter Figures Prove Very Satisfactory

By SYDNEY S. GAMPELL

London, Apr. 3.

The rise of \$62 million in Britain's gold and dollar reserves during March announced today surpassed general expectations. It was not due to any windfall from the International Fund or the Export-Import Bank. Britain has not yet drawn on her stand-by credits with those institutions.

A Treasury official remarked that the rise in March raised the reserves to \$76 million above the end-1956 level, despite continued very heavy oil expenditure throughout the quarter.

This expenditure is unofficially reckoned to have been about \$30 million a month for extra

purchases of dollar oil alone without counting the loss of dollars previously earned by resales of Middle East sterling oil.

Early Months

In these circumstances, the March and first-quarter figures may be regarded as satisfactory, even allowing for the seasonal factors that ought to be taken into account in the early months of any year.

India drew \$57,000,000 from the International Monetary Fund during March but the London reserves appear to have been less affected by this operation than they were by India's similar drawing of \$59 million in February. In this respect, London's gain of \$62 million in March may have been firmer than the February gain of \$63 million.

Overseas sterling area countries bank their surplus foreign exchange in the London reserves, as India has done with her IMF dollars, but they also draw on the reserves for their foreign exchange requirements, and there is some evidence that India was in fact drawing out as well as paying in.

Exceptions

Britain's deficit of £3 million with the EPU was wholly due to certain exceptional French operations. To reduce France's EPU deficit, the Bank of France ordered all French banks to bring home all the sterling and other foreign exchange that they had accumulated since 1955.

This clawing-back operation still left France with a very serious EPU deficit, Germany's figures when published will no doubt show another large surplus.—China Mail Special.

Treasury Survey Starts Buying On London Mart

London, Apr. 3.

Stocks met good support on the London Stock Exchange today.

Buying was touched off by the Treasury's 1956 economic survey which showed a handsome balance of payments and the improved labour outlook.

Industrial stocks were up six to nine pence. Some special issues ran up almost 3 shillings. Oils opened higher but retreated from their highs later in the session when demand dried up. Royal Dutch finished with a gain of 2½ and Burmah 3 shillings. Suez Canal eased ½.

Dollar stocks improved somewhat reflecting yesterday's strength in Wall Street.

Foreign bonds were mostly unchanged.—United Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Apr. 3.

World No. 4 sugar futures closed unchanged to 55 cents higher with sales of 558 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 2 points higher to 1 point lower with sales of 183 contracts.

Steadiness in the world contracts reflected the firmness in raws where a revival of buying interest by France and other countries is expected shortly. Contract No. 4 (world)

May	6.18
July	6.10
Sept.	6.15
Oct.	6.00
Mar.	4.80
May	4.70
July	4.78
Sept.	4.74
Spot—cents per lb. for	
Cuba)	6.15

